# NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

## AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

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## HORTICULTURAL TOUR TO BOSTON.

### No. III.

*Messrs. Guilford & Russell*—I should not trouble you with further remarks on my late Horticultural visit to the North and East, after so long a delay, had I not in my last inadvertantly done injustice to Mr A. D. Williams, of Roxbury, on the subject of his successful cultivation of the Currant, in attributing to Mr Pond, of Cambridgeport, what should have been credited to him on this subject. I regret this error much, and thank the editor of the New England Farmer for his corrections, in republishing the articles. Although I have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted with Mr W., nor of having visited his place, I have formed the highest regard for his Horticultural industry and enterprise, from the reports of his neighbors, and should regret not to add my testimony to his well-earned reputation.

My visit to the Public Garden, at the foot of "Boston Common," was one of much interest. It is, so far as it has progressed, located on land reclaimed from the waters of Charles river, by filling up. I understand this is the result of that enterprising spirit so creditable to the inhabitants of Boston. Some years since, the idea was conceived by some gentlemen, of establishing this Garden as a place of public resort and promenade, in connection with the Common. A subscription was accordingly set on foot, and a large amount at once subscribed, which has been expended in raising the ground, laying it off, and supplying it with plants. Attached to which there was a large Conservatory, well stocked with rare and valuable plants, collected from all parts of the world, with many fine and rare birds. The collection was especially rich in Camellias, of which there were many very large and splendid plants, valued at from two to three hundred dollars a plant. The house in which the plants were kept, was round, the roof was of glass, in the form of a dome, and lighted the whole building; the plants were arranged in stages rising one above the other, falling back from the centre, so as to form a handsome appearance from the open space within, which was also tastefully interspersed with clumps of plants here and there. A gallery run round the Green House, about one-third the distance up, on which the plants were so arranged as to bring the whole interior into full view of the visitor, and at another time exclude it from his sight. The plants were in a most healthy condition, and looked uncommonly well. The house was warmed by means of flues; the whole under the direction and management of the learned and scientific, though unassuming Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mr J. E. Teschemacher. This fine establishment, with all its valuable contents, I regret to add, was a few weeks since destroyed by an accidental fire, originating from a defect in one of the flues.

Great attention is paid in the vicinity of Boston, to cultivating the Grape under glass, especially the Black Hamburg, with its noble bunches. This is, on the whole, the best grape for this purpose, although there are some white sorts raised in the same way to great perfection. Bunches of the Black Hamburg and others are frequently grown, weighing from one to two pounds and upwards, which find a ready market in the city, at from 75 cts. to $1 per pound. Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, &c., are also raised to great perfection under glass, which are not unfrequently sold at from 50 to 75 cents a piece. In these prices, the cultivator finds a stimulus and reward for his skill and industry, which prompts him to action, and furnishes to the epicure and man of wealth a luxury, on which he may "fare sumptuously every day."

My time was so short that I was prevented from visiting many fine gardens, to which I was politely invited, of which I cannot of course speak; but hope to avail myself of this pleasure at some future day.

A few remarks on Horticultural taste that exists about Boston, and I will close for the present. When a Cincinnatian finds himself within its suburbs and the region around, the first thing which will forcibly strike his eye, is the high state of cultivation to which industry and perseverance have brought the face of a rough and rocky country from what he would look on at home as beyond recovery, but which now abounds in blooming and fruitful fields and gardens. The next thing, is the perfect respect which is paid to men's rights. He will observe, to his surprise, as he passes along the roadside, that it is not necessary to build high fences with heavy gates, and bars, bolts, and locks, to keep out the intruder from appropriating to himself the fruits of his industry; he will see that their fences and gates are merely ornamental appendages, over which the branches of trees hang with their ample loads of golden fruit, as well as gorgeous flowers, perfectly within reach of the hand; yet no man or woman with the least pretension to respectability, would presume to disturb what is not their own, or enter those premises without being invited by the owner. He will see no hogs, cows, dogs or other animals roaming at large, ready to pounce in, if a gate should by some unlucky chance be left loose, to destroy the labor and expenditure of years. I did not, however, wish to be understood that there is nothing to find fault with: this is not my object. These are some of the results of Horticultural taste, as bearing on those who raise fruits for their living or comfort. Another great advantage is, it has discriminated between the value of good and common fruits, vegetables, &c., in offering proper rewards to those who produce the best of these articles, and fixing a value on men and their productions in proportion to their worth. The consequence is, that a reputation for correctness, honesty, and intelligence is looked to as of more consequence in those whose business it is to supply the public wants in the various departments of Horticulture, than the low price of the articles.

Now as the above are some of the happy fruits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on that community, may we not, from this lesson before us, take new courage and rally around our own infant Society, and support it with all our energy? Will not the community, one and all, give us their support and countenance, seeing that they are to be the greatest gainers? But as it is not my intention, if it were necessary, or had I the ability, to show the good people of our Queen City and its vicinity the obligations they are under to give efficient support to one of the best institutions which can be presented to them for their support, I beg leave to subscribe myself

Yours, with much respect,

A. H. ERNST.

*Spring Garden, Jan. 3d, 1844.*

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*Ancient Prayer to Ward off Rust in Wheat.*—Ever since the cultivation of wheat has engrossed the attention of mankind, they have had to contend against the evils of insects and the destructive effects of disease, which oftentimes swept away both the crops and the hopes of the farmer.

We know by scripture, that the cultivators among the ancient Jews had to contend with all these difficulties.

"I have smitten you," says the prophet Amos, "with blasting and mildew; when your gardens, and your vineyards, and your fig trees, and your olive trees increased, the palmer worm destroyed them."

Again—"I smote you with blasting and mildew, and with hail in all the labors of your hands."

A writer upon this subject, translates a prayer that was in use by the Greeks and Romans, when supplicating their Deities to ward off this calamity. It seems that they understood right well the effects of the disease, but in the darkness of their minds, they attributed it to the dispensation of a certain deity, whose special duty it was to destroy the crops, unless appeased by sacrifices and prayers. The following is the prayer used on this occasion, while sacrificing to Rubigo, the deity in question.

"O, blighting Rubigo! spare the corn plants, and let the ear wave gently o'er the surface of the earth: suffer the crops which have been nourished by the propitious stars of Heaven, to grow until they become fit for the sickle.

"Thine is no small power: the crops thou hast marked, the dispirited cultivator reckons as lost. Neither winds nor showers so much injure the corn; neither when bitten by the frost does it acquire a hue so pallid, as if the sun fervently heats the moist stalks: then, oh! dread goddess, is the opportunity for thy wrath:—be merciful, I pray, and withhold thy rusting hands from the crops, nor harm the cultivated land: *it is sufficient to be able to do harm.*"—*Maine Far.*

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*Corns.*—A medical gentleman states, that a piece of pearlash, the size of a pea, applied to a corn every night, for five or six nights successively, will effect "a certain cure."—*Mail.*

## DANA'S PRIZE ESSAY ON MANURES.

[Continued.]

Let us analyze a plant. Do not be startled at the word. To analyse, means to separate a compound substance into the several substances which form it. This may be done by a very particular and minute, or by a more general division. It may be done, for our present purpose, by separating the several substances of a plant into classes of compounds. You are already chemist enough to undertake this mode of analysis; in truth, you have already done it again and again. For our purpose, the ancient chemists had a very good division of all matter into four elements—fire, air, earth, and water. Now, by fire you separate plants into the other three elements. You are, reader, though perhaps you do not know it, somewhat of a practical chemist. Whenever you have burned a charcoal-pit, what did you? You separated the wood into air, water, and earth. You drove off by heat or fire the airy or volatile parts of the plant; you left its carbon or coal: if you had burnt this, you would have left ashes. Now these ashes are the earthy parts of plants. If you burn a green stick of wood, you drive off first its water and volatile parts, which form soot. You burn its carbon, and leave its ashes or salts. So that by simply burning, you reduce the substance or elements of plants to water, carbon, salts.

All plants, then, without exception, contain the several substances in our list above, as water, carbon, and salts. To apply this knowledge to manure, we must say a word on the form in which some of these, which we call the elements of plants, exist in them. The sap is water; it holds dissolved in it some salts of the plant. This sap or juice forms a pretty large proportion of the roots—say seventyfive to eighty parts in one hundred of potatoes, turnips, beets, &c. This may be called the water of vegetation. If we dry beetroot, or any other plant, we merely drive off this water of vegetation. Now what have we left? To go back to our process of analysis, let us char the dried root. We drive off more water and volatile parts. This water did not exist as such in the plant. It existed there as hydrogen and oxygen gas. Now this word gas is a chemical term, and it means any substance in vapor, which cannot be condensed into a liquid or solid at common temperatures. Different gases may unite, and so become solids or liquids. Steam is not gas, for it is the vapor of water, and immediately returns to the state of water, below 212 degrees. Perfect steam is invisible; so are most gases. The air we breathe is composed of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen. We do not see them—we cannot by cooling or compression make air take other shape than invisible air. This is the general property of gas as distinguished from vapor or steam. Oxygen and hydrogen in plants exist in just the proportions to form water, but we do not know that they are united in these proportions. We have compelled them to unite by heating the substance or root. The carbon is by this same process consumed, and you know, has thus formed carbonic acid. Besides this, a portion of the carbon unites with some of the hydrogen of the plant. This forms light, inflammable air. Now you may collect this light, inflammable air in any stagnant water where plants are decaying. Decay gives exactly the same products as are formed in making charcoal. Decay is only slow combustion or burning; no matter whether we char the plant or leave it to decay; we obtain exactly the same products as we did by our analysis, that is, carbon and salts.

But because there is not heat enough, we leave by decay a portion of the hydrogen and oxygen still united to the coal. A slow *mouldering* fire leaves products more like those of decay. Decay is a slow mouldering fire; hence the products of the decay of plants are very aptly termed *mould*. It is the product of a mouldering fire—that is, an imperceptible union of the oxygen of the air with the carbon of the plant,—a union so slow that it gives out neither heat nor light. And yet it is in its results the same as if fire had actually been seen and felt. Mould contains, then, a part of the carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, or, if you like the terms better, mould of soil consists of the water and coal and salts of the plants. Mould is truly manure. If the mould of soil, as it has thus been defined, were separated from the earthy portions of soil, it would deprive that soil of the power of growing crops. Here then, we come to a broad distinction between soil and manure. The soil is the earth on which plants grow. The mould is the manure of that soil. The soil is the earthy; the mould, that is, the carbon and salts together, with the elements of water, are the vegetable part of arable land. But though the earthy part, the soil, as it is usually called, acts as a support, on which plants grow, it does not play a merely mechanical part. It has a distinct, decided, and important action upon the manure. The action is chiefly chemical; and the fact that soils and manures do mutually affect the growing plant, is proved by the circumstance, that the first plants which grew, derived their salts from the earth.

But this chemical action of soil does not belong to the present discussion. We can understand what manures are, without deciding how they act. We can theorize and guess about the how of their action when we have learned what they are. That is chiefly what the farmer wants to know. He wants to know what manure is, and what is likely to act as a manure. To these points we shall confine our present remarks. Pointing out the great principles applicable to all manures, the nature of soils, and the manner in which they affect manures, must be left for another essay. The vegetable or manure part of soil alone is to be now considered. Consider now, reader, the great results to which our analysis has led us; that a slow, mouldering fire gives us the same products as are formed by decay; that this is only a slow, mouldering fire, and that mould, its product, is the natural manure of plants. It follows, that whatever substance produces mould, that is, water, carbon, and salts, may be used instead of this natural manure. Among the salts found in mould, some are volatile, and are easily dissolved by water. Others are fixed, that is, not evaporating easily, or not at all, and are quite insoluble in water. Now the first, or volatile and soluble, first act when used in manure. They act quick and are quickly done. The fixed and insoluble act slower; they last longer. The volatile act in the early stages of growth; the fixed in the later periods. The great difference in the action of manures, depends almost entirely upon the salts which they contain. These are the most important and essential. It is not so much the vegetable mould of manure that you want, as the salts which it contains. This is a well settled principle. Land which has undergone the skinning process—old, worn out and run out land, still contains a very large portion of vegetable matter; the coal or carbon of mould without its salts. Give this worn-out land salts, and you may by these alone bring it back not only to its first virgin freshness, but you may even by salts alone make it fairer and richer than it was before man ever cultivated it.

Too much stress has been all along laid upon the kind of soil. Go now to "Flob," in West Cambridge: no better farms or farmers, look the world through. Ask any of these practical men whether the sandy and gravelly soil of Old Cambridge Common, or even of Seekonk Plain, can be made to bear as rich crops as their land? They will tell you, yea. If your land will hold manure, muck it well, and it will be as good.* Now this holding of manure belongs to the subject of soils, and throwing that out of consideration, it is found that even lands which do not hold manure, which have been worn out and exhausted by cropping, hold yet a great deal of insoluble coal of mould. They want salts, and something which will make this inert, dead vegetable matter of the soil, active. The mould is active in proportion as it is more or less dissolved by water. Mould consists of two parts; one is dissolved, though only in a slight degree, by water; the other is not dissolved by water. Some substances, however, do render mould very easily dissolved by water. Hence, if you reflect a moment on these facts, it will be seen that mould itself, being valuable in proportion to the ease with which water dissolves it, that whatever substance so enables mould to dissolve, may be added to it, and thus increase its value. Now the things which do this are the alkalies, soda, potash, and ammonia.

These principles being well settled, we may enter on the consideration of each different manure. They will be valuable in proportion to the quantity and kind of salts each contains, added to the power they may have of producing by their decay substances which make their mould soluble. Now this last property, that is, the property of producing a substance which makes mould soluble, depends wholly upon the nitrogen of the manure. This nitrogen, in the process of decay, becomes volatile alkali, or ammonia. The word ammonia will occur so often in the present discussion, that we should endeavor to fix some definite idea to it. You need not, reader, be acquainted with all its chemical properties. I suppose every man who will be likely to read these remarks, has smelled ammonia. It has been already said, that it gives the peculiar pungent smell to the common smelling bottle. This is volatile ammonia. It is always formed when animal or vegetable bodies decay.

It has been already said, and is now repeated in order that it may never be forgotten, that ammonia is formed by the union of hydrogen and nitrogen. Hydrogen and nitrogen, two airs, nitrogen forming four-fifths of the air we breathe—let that be borne in mind, and without going into the chemistry of ammonia further, or the mode of calculating how much ammonia a pound of nitrogen will make, it may be laid down, and must be remembered, too, that every pound of nitrogen may be called two and a half pounds of sal volatile, or smelling salts of the smelling-bottle. Two and a half lbs. of volatile ammonia formed from one pound of ni-

*The reader will bear in mind that Dr. Dana uses "muck" as a general term for manure—not meaning simply the muck of the meadow.—Ed.

trogen. If then we can determine, as chemistry may, how much nitrogen exists in or forms a part of manure, two and a half times that will be the ammonia of that manure. If then the vegetable part of manure is, as we have said, valuable and active in proportion to its degree of being dissolved by water, then, as ammonia gives it this easy solubility, we may safely say that the quantity of nitrogen in manure, is the measure of the value of its vegetable part. One thing must be guarded against; not to place from this view the whole of the value of manure upon its ammonia. Remember that manure consists of carbon, water, and salts. The whole are equally essential to its action. There is no eye, nor ear, nor foot nor hand in manure which may say to the other members, "I have no need of thee." The whole act together; but it is not to be doubted that ammonia is the heart of manure, and keeps up the healthy circulation among the other members.

(To be continued.)

## MR WEBSTER AND HIS FARM.

A corespondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Marshfield, where the farm of Hon. Daniel Webster is situated, gives the following interesting particulars:

Mr. Webster, unlike most men of the present day, goes early to bed, and sleeps during the first part of the night. By 9 o'clock, unless the presence of company or some pressing engagement has induced him to remain longer in the parlor, he is found in a sound sleep. But he rises very early in the morning. I have heard him say there have been periods while in Washington, when he has shaved and dressed himself for six months together by candle light. The morning is his time for study, for writing, for thinking, and for all kinds of mental labor; from the time when the first streak of dawn is seen in the east, till nine or ten o'clock in the forenoon, scarcely a moment is lost; and it is then that the mighty results which distinguish his life are produced.

This morning we walked out into the fields together. One of the first we passed had been an old dry pasture, which the plough had not touched for forty years. It usually had produced, Mr. Webster said, in the spring and early summer, a little white honey suckle and other sweet grass for the use of the dairy, but by mid summer it was commonly dry, parched and brown. This led to a conversation on the utility of manuring land by fish when circumstances and situation allow it.

Mr. Webster said his attention had been first drawn to the subject by seeing the practice in Rhode Island. He had subsequently seen prodigious effects from it on some parts of Long Island, especially about South Hampton. He had seen its use at Chatham and other places on the extremities of Cape Cod. He observed that whether it could be obtained or used for a reasonable price depended, first on the nearness of the land to the sea, and secondly on the general state of the weather during the time when the fish usually visit the coast. These fish are a species of herring not known in Europe, and are called in the United States by the various names of moss bunkers, hard heads bony fish and menhaden. In the summer they migrate north and are off Marshfield sometimes by the middle of June, and sometimes not till June. When the weather is mild and the sea smooth they come close to the shore, or into the mouths of the rivers and little creeks, and sometimes indeed they appear to be driven almost out of the water by the sharks and porpoises which follow them in from the sea. They are taken, he said, by the seine, in the common way, drawn to the shore, and hauled off immediately to their destined use.

Until this year, he says, he has only used these fish by spreading them directly on the surface of the land, and as he does not hold to manuring by halves, the quantity is not spared. Ten, twelve, or fourteen cart loads, each weighing twenty-six or twenty-seven hundred, are allowed to the acre. There has been a notion psevailing to some extent, that this species of manure stimulates the land too much, and soon exhausts it. In refutation of this notion, Mr. Webster showed me a field which was thus dressed in the year 1834, and which has yielded an abundant crop every year since. This year twenty acres have been heavily fished, and the fish ploughed immediately in; the land is destined for corn next season.

A great mass of compost is also made by mixing earth or common loam with fish, in the proportion of about four loads of earth to one of the fish, and putting in lime as another ingredient. This being done in the Summer, the whole mass is dug up or turned over and mixed anew in the Autumn or Winter, and in the ensuing Spring it is found an excellent manure for any farming purpose whatever. His gardens, his meadows, his pasture and plowed lands, all bear abundant proof of the utility of this species of manure.

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*Use of Turkies at the South.*—J. S. Skinner, Esq., in a communication in the Albany Cultivator, says:

"Many object to rearing turkies, as being very mischievous and destructive to vegetables and grain; but in the tobacco region they are considered indispensable for their agency in destroying the worm which destroys the plant in the bed. In Maryland, the large planters, besides rearing all the turkies they can, send round and buy up large 'gangs' of young turkies, at from 37 1-2 to 50 cts. each, expressly to assist in 'keeping down the worms.' As soon as the dew is off, the young negroes drive these gangs of turkies regularly over the tobacco field, where each one takes his row, and it is curious to see how quickly they can spy out the smallest worm, and what numbers they will kill. As the heat of the day comes on, they are driven into some neighboring shade, and fed with a little grain, to prevent the worms from making them sick, and to keep them from being surfeited with *too much* of a good thing. After the tobacco has been housed, the planter allows his feathered auxiliaries to take the run of the cornfield and the hog-pen. In this way they soon get their growth and become fat, when all except the breeding stock reserved for the next year, become the perquisite or pin money of the good housewife, who sends them to the Washington market, where they average about $1 to the boarding-house keepers, and are in their turn devoured by members of Congress."

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A down-east editor speaking of the progress of civilization, discourseth thus: "Its march is onward—onward like the slow but intrepid tread of a jackass towards a peck of oats!"

## MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

*Saturday, Jan.* 20, 1844.

From the President of the Society—Two large dishes of the Beurre d' Aremberg and one of Prince's St. Germain Pears.

From Moses R. Marsh, Quincy; Bleeker's Meadow Pears.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH BRECK.

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HULL PEAR.—Mr Wilbur, who introduced the above Pear, says in a letter to Hon. B. V. French, that the "tree is a wilding in the town of Swansey, in this State. It was removed from an old orchard a few years since, is now about forty years old," is a first rate pear, "and a great bearer."

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☞An interesting communication from a Norfolk farmer, is deferred until next week for want of room,—as also an editorial article prepared for this week.

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## HOW SHOULD WOODLAND BE MANAGED?

This, in many parts of our State, is beginning to be a question of no small importance. South and west of us, we believe it has become the settled conviction of farmers, that it is best to cut the wood off clean as your go, and leave the suckers from the old roots, or the new seeds which may called into action by the power of the son and air, to fill up the ground as fast as the growth will allow, and that is pretty fast. But in this section of the State, there seem to be doubts yet among farmers, which is the best course to pursue. Some adopt the above plan, but we believe the most of people cull out the older trees and leave the younger to increase in size by age. One of the best woodlots that we ever saw in Maine, was managed in this way, but it was owned by a very careful man, who did not manage in quite so slovenish and careless way as many do. He was careful to cut the old trees clean as he went along, and at the same time thinned out the younger growth, so that he could not only get about among it without breaking or running over any of the young trees, and in this way the influence of the sun and air, which are essential to the growth of vegetation, could be felt by the trees, and their growth was much accelerated thereby. This mode, it is true, amounts very nearly to that first mentioned. We are inclined to think that the growth of our wood is not quite so rapid as that of the same species in Massachusetts, and farther south. It is therefore, more important to manage it in such a way that the greatest growth shall accrue in a given time.

On our seaboard, and on our rivers, coal is much used, and the wood will therefore be in less demand, or in other words, there will not be so much used, unless it can be afforded at a price that will make it more economical than coal is. But in many parts of the interior there has been so much improvidence in regard to the preservation of wood, that there really begins to be a scarcity. In such situations it is absolutely necessary that care and attention should be bestowed upon the woodlot.

We should like to hear from some of our observing and matter-of-fact farmers upon the subject. —*Maine Farmer.*

## LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR 1844,

*Proposed by the Plymouth Co. Agricultural Society.*

CATTLE SHOW AT BRIDGEWATER, SEPT. 25.

*Improvements.*

To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiment to determine the best time to cut oak and other forest trees which start from the stump, to ensure the most flourishing succeeding growth—the premium claimable in 1844, $25

To the person who shall, on the 1st of Sept. 1844, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing which was swamp land, or fresh meadow June 1st, 1843, 15

Second premium, 10

Third do. Mr Colman's Report of European Tour.

For the best experiment in the application of bone manure, on not less than half an acre of land—the experimenter to exercise his own judgment in the quantity to be applied, and the crop to be raised; but on an adjoining half acre of similar soil and previous culture, he shall apply ten loads of good barn manure, sow on it the same kind and quantity of seed, cultivate in the same manner, harvest separately, and weigh or measure, 10

Second premium, 6

Third do. Colman's Report.

For a similar experiment with saltpetre, 10

Second premium, 6

Third do. Colman's Report.

To the person who shall make the most satisfactory, and in the judgment of the committee, the most useful experiment in composting manure—not less than 300 loads of 40 cubic feet—before Oct. 1, 1844, 10

Second premium, 8

Third do. 6

Fourth do. Colman's Report.

To the person who shall do the most effectual work with the plow or hoe in subduing bushes in pasture land, from May 1st to Oct. 1st, 1844, 10

Second premium, 6

Third do. Colman's Report.

Claims to be made on or before the 15th of April, 1844, to Morrill Allen, of Pembroke.

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*Produce.*

For the best experiment in raising wheat on not less than one acre of land, nor less than 20 bushels, $15

For the next best experiment, 10

For the best experiment to determine at what distances the hills or drills of Indian corn should be placed to ensure the greatest crop with the least expense of labor. Two acres of land of as even quality as can be selected, must be plowed and manured in the same manner; the first half acre must be planted in hills three feet apart each way; the second in drills three feet apart, and the kernels nine inches apart in the drills; the third half acre must be planted in hills, three feet six inches apart each way; and the fourth in drills, three feet six inches apart, and the kernels in the drills one foot apart, 10

Second premium, 6

Third do. Colman's Report.

For the best experiment in planting corn and potatoes in alternate rows, either in drills or hills; the experiment to be made on not less than one acre and a half of land, half an acre to be planted with corn alone, half an acre with potatoes, and half an acre in alternate rows of corn and potatoes; the produce of each half acre to be weighed at harvest, to prove whether or not there be any advantage in mixed planting—(56 lbs. considered a bushel of potatoes, and 75 lbs. of corn)— $15

Second premium, 10

For the best experiment in raising barley, not less than 25 bushels to the acre, 8

Second premium, 6

For the best experiment in raising oats, not less than 40 bushels to the acre, 8

Second premium, 6

For the best experiment in raising potatoes, half an acre to be planted in drills and half an acre in hills, soil and dressings as nearly the same as possible, 8

Second premium, 6

For the greatest quantity of white beans raised on half an acre, not less than 15 bushels to the acre, 6

For the next do. 4

For the greatest quantity of carrots raised on not less than half an acre of land, and not less than 300 bushels to the acre, 10

For the next greatest quantity on a quarter of an acre, 5

For the greatest quantity of onions on not less than a quarter of an acre of land, and not less than 75 bushels, 5

For the greatest quantity of sugar beets raised on not less than a quarter of an acre 5

For the greatest quantity of common turnips on half an acre, not less than 300 bushels to the acre, 5

For the best crop of ruta baga or French turnips on half an acre, not less than 400 bushels to the acre, 5

For the best crop do. on not less than one-quarter of an acre of land, 3

The committee are authorized to distribute 8 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 8 vols. of the Massachusetts Ploughman, as additions to the above premiums, or as gratuities to unsuccessful claimants, according to their judgment of merit.

The persons who receive premiums for root crops, will be required to report what crops are raised on the land the succeeding year, and with what success, that the public may better understand the influence of root crops on the soil.

N. B.—Claimants of the above premiums must make entries with the Supervisor, Morrill Allen, Pembroke, on or before the 15th of April, 1844, that he may view the land to be operated on, if judged expedient, before the cultivation commences.

A particular statement will be required of each claimant how the land is prepared for the reception of seed, the manner in which the seed was selected and preserved, the kind and quantity used, and an account of all the dressings and harvest of the crop. The Trustees do not intend in every case to give a premium for the greatest product, but to consider the character of soil, local advantages and inconveniences, and to give reward to the persons who apply labor the most judiciously and economically.

The Supervisor will visit the fields once or more while the crops are growing, and at the time of harvest he will select one square rod, regarded as an average of the field, see it harvested and weighed, by which the whole shall be estimated. This regulation shall apply to all Indian corn and root crops, excepting fields of mixed planting, the whole of which must be weighed. The Supervisor shall receive and lay before the Committees on Improvements and Produce, the statements of every claimant, to which he shall append such remarks as may have been suggested in his several visits, and the committees so assisted by the Supervisor, shall recommend the award of the premiums.

—

*Stock.*

For the best milch cow, not less than three years old, $10

For the next best do. Colman's Report.

For the best heifer having had a calf, 6

For the next best do. Colman's Report.

For the best heifer not having had a calf, not less than one nor more than three years old, 6

For the next best do. Colman's Report.

For the best bull of native or mixed breed, not less than one year old, 8

For the next best do. Colman's Report.

For the best bull calf, not less than five months old, 4

For the next best do. 3

For the best heifer calf, 4

For the next best do. 3

The committee are authorized to distribute 3 vols. of the New England Farmer and 3 of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

—

*Working Oxen and Steers.*

For the best pair of working oxen, raised and trained in the county, $10

For the next best do. Colman's Report.

For the best pair of working oxen, taking into view their size, power and training, 9

For the second best do. Colman's Report.

For the best pair of steers, not less than two nor more than four years old, 6

For the next best do. Colman's Report.

For the best pair of yearling steers, accustomed to the yoke, 5

For the next best do. 3

The committee are authorized to distribute 4 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 4 of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

—

*Plowing Match.*

The plowing match will commence at nine o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

1st premium, $10
2d do. 8
3d do. 6
4th do. 4
5th do. 3

The work must be performed with one yoke of oxen.

The committee are authorized to distribute 6 vols. of the New England Farmer and 6 of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

—

*Beef Cattle.*

For the best fat ox, $10

For the next best do. 8

For the next best do. Colman's Report.

For the best fat cow, 6

For the next best do. 3

The Committee are authorized to distribute 4 vols. of the New England Farmer and 4 of Massa-

chusetts Ploughman. Cattle not to be removed from the pens before 1 o'clock, P. M.

Claimants for premiums on stock and beef cattle, are required to exhibit to the committee evidence of the mode of rearing and treating animals offered for premium. The committees will please strictly to enforce this requisition, and award no premium for a milch cow, unless the quantity of milk and butter produced, for at least ten days in each of the months of June and September, be accurately stated.

Animals must have been kept in the county six months to entitle them to premiums.

Claims for stock of every sort, and entries for the plowing match, to be made on or before Sept. 31st, 1844, to Abram Washburn, 2d, Bridgewater.

—

*Articles of the Dairy.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For the best butter, not less than 30 lbs. | $7 |
| For next best do. not less than 20 lbs. | 5 |
| For the next best do. do. | 3 |
| For the best cheese, not less than 100 lbs. | 7 |
| For the next best do. not less than 75 lbs. | 5 |
| For the next best do. do. | 3 |

The committee are authorized to distribute 3 vols. of the New England Farmer and 3 of Massachusetts Ploughman.

—

*Fruits and Vegetables.*

The committee on Fruits and Vegetables are authorized to distribute twentyfive dollars for extraordinary fruits and vegetables that may be deposited for exhibition.

—

*Inventions.*

The committee on Inventions are authorized to distribute for inventions and improvements in the structure of implements of agriculture, not patented, as rewards of ingenuity, $15

The committee are authorized to distribute 2 vols. of New England Farmer and 2 of Massachusetts Ploughman.

—

*Bonnets and Fancy Articles.*

The committee on articles of Usefulness and Fancy, are authorized to award $50

—

*Manufactures.*

The committee on Cloths and the most useful articles of Household Manufacture, are authorized to award in premiums, according to their judgment of the comparative excellence and utility of the articles presented, $75

—

*Cocoons and Silk.*

| | |
|---|---|
| To the person who shall raise and exhibit the largest quantity of cocoons, | $8 |
| For the next greatest quantity, | 6 |
| For the next do. do. | 3 |

For every ounce of wrought silk, raised and worked in the county, 10 cts.

Articles which have received a premium, are not entitled to a premium afterwards. If a competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any deception or disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

P. S.—Cloths, fancy articles, products of the dairy, cocoons and silks, articles of invention, fruits, vegetables, &c. must be deposited in the Town Hall, before 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

Articles manufactured out of the county of Plymouth, not admissable.

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*Premiums Claimable in Future Years.*

| | |
|---|---|
| To the person who shall, on the 1st of Sept. 1845, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing, which was swamp land or fresh meadow, June 1st, 1844, | $15 |
| Second premium, | 10 |
| Third do. Mr Colman's Report of European tour. | |

For the most accurate experiment in the use of lime. Claimant required to select one acre of land of even quality; the manure for one-half acre to be prepared as follows, viz: As soon as the frost is out of the ground next spring, take fifteen cartloads of muck or meadow mud, and five loads of manure from stock, and five casks of lime; let the lime be slacked so as to become fine, then carefully mix the whole together, At planting time, spread 16 loads of the above on the furrow, mix it well with the soil by cultivating or harrowing, and put the remainder in the hill or drill at planting. Put the same quantity of the same kind of manure, excepting the lime, on the other half acre. Let the whole be planted to corn, the second year be sowed to English grain and grass seed, the third and fourth years mowed, and let the produce of each half acre be weighed and kept separate. Payable in 1846, 25

Second premium, 15

For the most careful and satisfactory experiment in the use of plaster of Paris, on one acre of land, payable in 1847, 20

Second premium, 12

For the most accurate experiment in the use of salt on one fourth part of an acre, payable in 1845, 10

Second premium, 7

Experiment in the use of salt as manure. Select one-fourth part of an acre of dry land: prepare two compost heaps, as follows; three loads in each heap:—In one heap mix one bushel of salt, and in the other put the same kind of manure and no salt. Put one heap on one-half the lot, the other heap on the other half. Plant one-half of each part to corn, the other half to potatoes, next spring. The year after sow grain and grass seed, and on the part on which salt was used the year before, sow half a bushel of salt on the ground, and sow the same quality of salt the third year in the spring. Keep the crops separate and weigh and keep an account.

For the most satisfactory experiment to determine the best time in the year for cutting timber to ensure durability, payable in 1850, 25

Second premium, 12

Six samples of timber shall be cut the first year in different months, according to the judgment of the experimenter: the sticks shall be not less than eight feet in length, nor less than six inches square, all to be of the same dimensions and as near equal as possible with respect to sap wood. These samples to be equally exposed to the weather until 1850. In 1845, the experimenter shall hew out another set of samples cut in different months from the first, and expose in the same manner, until 1850. The experimenter shall also, at the same time he hews and cuts a stick of timber, cut a sapling of the same kind of wood and expose with the timber unbarked.

Claims to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th of these premiums, must be made to Morrill Allen, Pembroke, on or before April 14th, 1844.

| | |
|---|---|
| For the most extensive forest, of any sort of trees suitable for timber, raised from the seed, not less than 1000 trees to the acre, which shall be in the most flourishing condition, and more than five years old in Sept. 1845, | 50 |
| Second premium for the same object, | 30 |
| Third do. do. do. | 20 |

For the best plantation of oak or other forest trees, suitable for ship timber, not less than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seed, which shall be in the most thriving condition, and more than three years old in Sept, 1847, 40

Second premium for the same object, 25

Premiums not demanded within a year, will be considered as generously given to promote the objects of the Society. And on all premiums above five dollars, awarded to gentlemen not members of the Society, the Treasurer is directed to make a deduction of twentyfive per cent. to increase the funds.

The Trustees will not consider themselves obliged by the terms of the above offers, to give a premium in any case, when it shall be evident there has been no competition, nor more than ordinary exertion.

All entries for premiums may be made by letters post paid. Letters unpaid, will not be considered. By order of the Trustees,

MORRILL ALLEN,
ANTHONY COLLAMORE.

*Bridgewater, Jan.* 1844.

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*Wood.*—Wood cut in the shortest days of winter has been proved by actual experiment to endure much longer than that of a similar description cut in June. The laws of vegetable physiology, and particularly those involved in regulating the wonderful economy of the ascent and descent of the sap, are as yet too imperfectly understood to admit of a satisfactory explanation of this fact, although the fact itself is now becoming universally well known.

Wood partially seasoned, is preferable in many respects for fuel, to that which is thoroughly so. It is an egregious error to suppose that the entire mass of fluid contained in wood, is mere water. Like the blood of the human system, it is a compound liquid, of which pure aqueous elements constitute the base, but in both cases chemistry has developed the presence of other substances. In partially seasoned wood the water is absent in a great measure, and all that is combustible in the fluid, left.—*Selected.*

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*Women.*—Sheridan once wrote: "Women govern us; let us try to render them perfect: the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the minds of women, depends the wisdom of men. It is by women that nature writes on the hearts of men." Napoleon said, "The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1844.

## SECOND AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

On Wednesday evening last, the members of the Legislature and others interested in farming, held a meeting, according to notice, at the State House. The subject discussed was "Manures," which of course opened a wide field. On account of a previous engagement, we did not have the pleasure of attending, and must therefore be dependant on our friend Buckminster, of the Ploughman, and others, for a report of the meeting. We shall make our arrangements for the future so as to be present, and take minutes of the transactions for the Farmer.

The President of the Senate, Mr Quincy, presided. The hall was well filled, and the meeting of an interesting character. The audience was first addressed by Mr Buckminster, who spoke 30 minutes, calling the attention of the meeting to the principal materials which are made use of as manures. He enumerated the various animal, vegetable and mineral manures. He considered the plowing in of green crops, in soils that can easily be plowed, the cheapest mode of enriching lands that he has ever tried. He also spoke of guano, poudrette, and lastly of Bommer's "patent" manure.

He was followed by Hon. Mr Allen, of Pembroke. (We copy from the Ploughman.) "He said this was a subject of vast and extensive importance: he had employed many hours in considering it, and he feared he might say so much as to transgress on the patience of the assembly, but for the security which had been provided against speaking too long. He said we must begin first on the margin of the field—the outskirts must not be neglected. Before recent improvements and scientific discussion were introduced, farmers thought little of looking beyond the barnyard for manures. They had a notion that leaves and substances of that kind were injurious. But we now find that all vegetable matter may be converted to good manure—that we live in a transition state, and find all things undergoing a change—the growth of forests and fields all in turn becoming new food of plants.

In minerals he thought we might find inexhaustible funds and sources of supply, and that we should prepare to catch the rich materials that are floating in the atmosphere—he would say gases if he wanted to appear scientific. As the gentleman preceding him had named saltpetre, which is found under buildings, he would say it collects in any place that is sheltered—hence the importance of keeping manures under cover. He thought a vast number of articles might be converted to manure—that his faith was full, and probably in advance of his discourse. He felt his inability to do justice to the subject, and feared that he had succeeded no better than the sectarian clergyman, who never could persuade his audience that he himself fully believed his own doctrines.

Hon. Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, said, that among the articles enumerated by the first speaker, he did not notice salt. He wished that more trials might be made of this. Seaweed, because of its salt, was good. Muscle beds are made use of in Danvers, and they are found very good for the soil. Is it not owing to the salt? He recommended its use in the compost heap.

N. Hardy, Esq, of Waltham, said manures are of great importance in agriculture. The first gentleman has told us of many kinds of manure: they are all good. Every farmer has the materials on his own farm to enrich it. How shall he apply them—how shall he make his compost heaps? I answer, with his yard manure and his soil mixed with it; and in the room of lime and ashes, give me hogs' noses. Writers may talk about their chemical or mineral manures; keep hogs, hogs! Keep them in cellars and throw in your hassocks; their noses will sooner decompose a hassock than all the nostrums of the chemists. Hogs will work better than your Irishmen, though it may cost more to keep them. Hogs will work seven days in a week, while you must be pretty lucky to find an Irishman that will work six.

If a farmer has a dozen head of cattle, he may make fifty cords, or 200 loads in a year. He must occasionally haul materials from the first of July to the first of December. Others, nigh the city may buy manure, but I can't afford to haul it to my farm; I can *make* it for half what it costs in Boston. Some farmers with forty head of cattle make less manure than others with seven head. Keep cattle—make your hogs work—no labor is cheaper than that of the hog.

The President observed the last speaker seemed to *go the whole hog* on this subject. He should like to hear what others could say. He seems to challenge you all to answer him—all of you who hold to minerals.

A number more gentlemen spoke, but we have no room for the remainder this week."

We are indebted to the Traveller for the following report and remarks:

"Mr Hardy, of Waltham, (a very *hardy* and robust gentleman, and a practical farmer,) said he went for *hogs' noses* as *decomposers*, rather than for lime, or any other animal or chemical substance. He said the way he made his manure was by putting every thing and any thing that will make manure, or that will decompose or absorb, even *sand*, if nothing better could be found, (as that would absorb valuable ingredients,) under his barn, in a deep cellar under the cattle and horses, and letting his hogs run upon it and decompose and compound or mix it; putting these things in from time to time, from the time the frost is out of the ground until it is in again.

This was his chemical, or rather *hoggical* way of making manure, and no one could deny that this was an appropriate and even *gentlemanly* way of manufacturing manure. He went the 'whole hog' (or rather a sufficient number of hogs to decompose whatever he attempted,) in this matter, and seemed almost to think that no discoveries in chemistry could improve upon the hog, as a decomposer. Although he did not directly oppose chemical science, he seemed to wish for nothing better than the hog, and in fact to think that nothing better could be found.

There seemed to be no one present who was disposed to go into the discussion in upholding and stating the uses and value of chemistry as applied to the making of manure.

It is very plain that great progress will and is to be made, and in fact has already been made in this respect; but the audience last Wednesday evening seemed to be made up of practical farmers from different parts of the State, each of whom, was disposed to relate his experience, which was interesting and useful. Chemistry was not specially upheld; not, I think, because it could not be, or that those present had such sentiments, but because there seemed to be enough of practical experience to fill up the evening, and no practical chemical man at hand.

All experience in this business is of course the *operation* of chemistry, although all such experience may not have the knowledge of the why and wherefore.

The study of chemistry, in its application to making manure, is useful, inasmuch as it gives a knowledge of the component parts of matter and its habits of action, in various circumstances and connections, and thus teaches what is best and cheapest, and most easily and profitably made into manure—and how it is done by combination and decomposition, without going through a blind course of experiments, and stumbling upon truth, as it were by accident, like a man looking about, or rather feeling about in a dark room for some object in that room, rather than by taking a candle, so that he can see easily and come immediately to the object of his search. Chemistry is the *candle*, the *light* in this case. It is more than availing ourselves of the experience of others—(I mean the practical knowledge of chemistry)—for it is learning beforehand what experience will prove on any given experiment, and by this knowledge we shall avoid many useless ones, and thereby save expense and time. It is, in fact, leaving the *experience of matter*, which is the *subject matter* we are after in all our experments or studies on this subject."

☞Next meeting, Tuesday evening, Jan. 23d. Subject—"Application of Manures."

## PREMIUM LIST OF THE PLYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We publish today the Premium List of the Plymouth Agricultural Society for 1844, which, as our readers will see, occupies a large share of our paper. We feel under peculiar obligations to this Society for the patronage they have extended to the N. E. Farmer for many years, in awarding this paper as a premium. It cannot be expected that all who read our paper, will take a very deep interest in this long list. They cannot, however, fail to rejoice, that there is so much spirit in the Old Colony as is manifested in the liberal encouragement given by this Society for such a variety of experiments, exhibition of stock, implements, &c. We hope it will have a tendency to awaken a spirit of emulation in other sections of New England.

☞A subscriber who inquires whether scions from apple trees in bearing, can be obtained from this vicinity, and the price per hundred, is informed that they can, by applying at No. 52 North Market street. The price varies according to the variety, but is generally about two dollars per hundred, unless it be some choice and rare sort—in that case the price would be somewhat higher.

*Experiments in Raising Potatoes.*—Mr Elisha Williams, of Argyle, Penobscot county, Me., took a small quantity of potatoes last spring, and divided each potato into four equal parts, planting the butt end, the seed end, and the two centre pieces each separate, and the produce was, from the butt ends 40 pounds; from the seed ends 62 pounds; and from the centre pieces both together, 160 pounds—showing the superiority of the centre-pieces by 58 pounds, in the quantity planted.

*Important Discovery.*—A discovery has been made of a way of hardening wood, so as to give it almost the compactness of iron. This, it is said, is done by exhausting the air from the wood by an air pump, and then saturating it with iron and lime in solution. Wood submitted to this process, has been used for some t imeon railroads in England, and found so firm as to have been scarcely marked by the wheels of the cars.—*Exch. pap.*

## THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Jan. 21.

| Jan. 1844. | | 7, A.M. | 12, M. | 5, P.M. | Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, | 15 | 9 | 24 | 22 | N. |
| Tuesday, | 16 | 30 | 38 | 36 | E. |
| Wednesday, | 17 | 34 | 38 | 49 | E. |
| Thursday, | 18 | 26 | 33 | 28 | N. W. |
| Friday, | 19 | 18 | 17 | 17 | N. W. |
| Saturday, | 20 | 0 | 7 | 7 | N. W. |
| Sunday, | 21 | *3 | 10 | 10 | N. W. |

* below.

## BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 22, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 285 Beef Cattle, 1050 Sheep and 375 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—An advance was effected. We quote a few extra $4 50 a 4 75, first quality $4 a $4 25, second quality $3 75 a $4 00, third quality $3 25 a $3 75.

*Sheep.*—Sales from $1 50 to $2 25. Wethers from $2 50 to $3 75.

*Swine.*—A few lots selected to peddle 4 a 4 1-4 for sows, and 5 a 5 1-4 for Barrows. At retail from 4 to 6 1-2.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

*Corrected with great care, weekly.*

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 62 per bushel. Red Top 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 9 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 75 per bushel.

GRAIN. At the close of the week there has been more inquiry for yellow flat Corn, of which there is none afloat. Should next arrivals be of a quality suitable for mealing, higher prices than the last sale will probably be realized.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 47 a 49—do. do. white 45 a 46—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 67 a 70—do. Southern, 63 a 65 — Oats, Southern, 29 a 30—Northern do. 33 to 34—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 25 a 35—Bran, 18 a 20.

FLOUR. The business of the week has been quite moderate, owing in part to the advanced demanded by holders.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 87 a 5 00—do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $4 87 a 5 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 87 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low Pd 4 mos. $4 87 a 5 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $5 00 a 5 25—Richmond Canal, $4 87 a 5 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $4 87 a 5 12—Genesee, common, cash, $5 00 a 0 00— do fancy brands $5 12 a 5 37 — Ohio via Canal, $4 87 a 5 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 75 a 5 00. Rye, $3 62 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 2 87.

PROVISIONS. The market for new Pork is in a great measure unsettled ; the arr vals are large for the season, and holders are anxious to realize.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $7 25 a 7 50—Navy—$6 50 a 6 75.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 50—do Prime $5 00 a 5 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $12 00 a 12 50—do Clear $11 50 a 12 00 do. Mess, 9 50 a 10 00—do Prime $8 50 a 9 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 12 a 14—do store, uninspected, 0 a 00—do dairy, 14 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6¾ a 7 —do South and Western, 6¼ a 7 — Hams, Boston, 0 a 0 — Southern and Western, 5 a 5¼—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

We have no change to notice in this article there continues to be a good demand for all descriptions and prices are firm.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 41 c.—American full blood, do 35 a 37—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 35—Do. 1-2 do 29 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 28 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 9 a 13—Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 30 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 27 a 30—No. 2 do do do 22 a 25—No. 3 do do do 15 a 18.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The transactions have been very limited the past week. Stock in hands of dealers about 400 bales, and several hundred bales are held with a view of foreign shipment.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 7 a 7½ ; 2d do 5 a 5½. 1842, 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 11.

EGGS, 25 a 28.

POULTRY. Turkies per lb. from 9 to 12cts.—Geese common 7 to 9—Bremen 10 to 12—Chickens 6 to 10—Ducks 8 to 10.


### A FARM TO LET.

A farm consisting of some four or five hundred acres of land, with a farm house, two barns and other out buildings, will be let for a series of years, "on shares." The soil is naturally good and easy tilled. It may be made highly productive, as by its location any amount of manure may be made from sea weed, sea and marsh mud, and other materials, which are found on the farm. It is situated in the vicinity of the eastern termination of the Long Island Rail Road, four hours ride by the way of the Rail Road to New York and six hours from Boston. The person who applies for it must be a native American, an intelligent and enterprising farmer and a professed christian. No person need apply except such as can bring unquestionable recommendations of his qualifications as are specified.

For farther particulars apply to the editor of this paper, or by letter, *post paid*, directed to JUDSON, ANDREWS & CO., Boston. Jan. 17th 1844.

### FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscribers are now receiving large supplies of Garden seeds from Europe, from their own Garden, and other sources. The following are included in the great number of varieties in their establishment, and which they offer at low prices, wholesale and retail.

PEAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cedo Nulli, | Improved Blue Imperial, |
| Hills' Early, | Woodford Dwarf Marrow, |
| Early Dwarf, | Bishop's Dwarf, for borders, |
| " Charlton, | Knights' Dwarf, |
| " Frame, | Dwarf Marrowfats. |
| " Warwick, | Tall do. |

BEANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lima, | Dwarf China, |
| Saba, | " Mohawk, |
| Horticultural Pole, | " Marrow, |
| Red Cranberry do. | " Kidney, |
| White do. | " Case knife, |
| Kidney Pole, | " Six Weeks, &c. |

CABBAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Long Late Drumhead, | Early York, |
| Late Sugar-loaf, | " Battersea, |
| Green Globe Savoy, | " Vanack, |
| Red Dutch, | " Hope |
| Low Dutch Cabbage, | Early Sugar-loaf, |

With a great variety of other sorts.

Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis in varieties, Cucumbers, Melons, Squash, sweet Maorjrum, Sage, Summer-Savory, Thyme, Ruta Baga, Turnips, more than twenty fine sorts. Three hundred varieties of Flower Seeds, and every variety of Garden and Field seed, too numerous to mention.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1843.

### FRUIT TREES.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish every description of Fruit Trees, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. The autumn is a suitable time to transplant many Trees and Plants, and often times more convenient than in spring. We have as great a variety of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. as can be found in the country, and offer them at the lowest prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1843.

### PUMPKIN SEED WANTED.

The subscribers will pay a fair price for a few bushels of the "old fashioned yellow Pumpkin Seed," suitable for planting. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Nov. 23.

### GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS FROM LONDON.

We have received, by the Barque Huntress, from London, a choice assortment of GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. We have also received the invoices of three other shipments of Seeds and Trees, which are expected to arrive in the course of 30 days, which will give us the largest and most choice collection of SEEDS AND TREES ever offered by us. Our customers and friends are requested to send in their orders. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Dec. 27th, 1843.

### SUPERIOR SALT FOR THE DAIRY.

For sale at the Grist Mill in Beach St., *superior fine Salt*, ground from the very best of Bonaire and St Martin's Salt, and is decidedly the best and cheapest article for the Dairy and family use, being of nearly double strength and much purer than the Liverpool salt. For sale by

A. SHIVERICK and
HOWES & CROWELL,
Boston, Dec. 27. 3mo 36 Commercial wharf.

### POUDRETTE.

Improvements of such a nature have been made in the manufacture of Poudrette, by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., near the city of New York, as to warrant the opinion, that it is the cheapest and best manure now known and in use. By experiments which have been made it has been proved that its fructifying powers have been greatly increased ; its operation upon vegetable matter quickened. It will obviate the effects of severe drought and will retain its fertilizing qualities much longer than any Poudrette heretofore made. It will ripen corn in 66 days, fit for use. *The price will be reduced* the following season, as follows. At the factory it will be sold in bulk, at the rate of 25 cents per bushel. It will be delivered at any wharf or place in the city of New York, free of cartage and other expense, at the rate of $2 for 1 bbl. which contains 4 bushels ; $3 50 for 2 barrels ; $5 for 3 barrels, and $10,50 for 7 barrels, and at the rate of $1,50 per barrel for any larger quantity. Persons wishing the article, will please give notice in due season, as the orders will be fulfilled in the order of time received. The Co. was incorporated in February, 1840, for 30 years, by the Legislature of New Jersey. No liability to stockholders beyond their subscription of $100 per share. A few shares of what is called the "Reserved Stock," remain to be subscribed for, which the company guarantee shall pay a dividend of 50 bushels of Poudrette a year on each share, as authorized by the charter. A pamphlet containing instructions for its use and all other necessary information, is in preparation and will be sent gratis soon after the first of January next, to any person applying for it, post paid. Agents have been, or will be appointed in most of the important places in the Eastern and Northern States, to whom persons may give orders. Where there is no agent, please direct "to the President of the Lodi Manufacturing Co., No. 43 Liberty street, New York," and it shall receive immediate attention. The reader will please refer to the letter of Mr. Kentish, published in this paper to day, December 20, 1843.

### GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS! !

The subscribers are now receiving their fall supply of Garden, Grass and Field Seeds of every description, and would respectfully recommend to their customers and the public to send in their orders as early as possible, to secure a supply from their choicest lots.

Their stock of Seeds for this season will be very full and complete, and most of the varieties being raised under their own inspection, they can confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities. Among them are

| | |
|---|---|
| Long Blood Beet, | Ruta Baga, |
| Early Turnip do. | Long Orange Carrot, |
| French Sugar do. | Early Horn do. |
| Mangel Wurtzel do. | White Field do. |

Also, Cucumber and Cabbage Seeds of every variety ; Peas and Beans, of every kind ; which, together with a large supply of every kind of seed desirable for the field or garden, comprise the most complete and extensive assortment of Seeds to be found in any similar establishment in the country. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Oct. 18, 1843.

### POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE! !

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention

For sale by J. BRECK & Co., 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Oct 26.

### GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### EDUCATION ABROAD.

The last number of the Common School Journal contains a long and deeply interesting article on the state of education in Europe, from the pen of its editor, Hon. Horace Mann, who spent a considerable part of last year in travelling in Europe. He saw many things to admire, and much to deplore. "Europe," he says, "exhibits beacons to terrify, as well as lights to guide us. Over some of the fairest fields that God ever planted out of the garden of Eden, the flood of ignorance has rested for thousands of years, deepening and corrupting from age to age, until now. No tongue of man can describe, nor mortal imagination conceive, the foul and hideous forms of poverty, and wretchedness, and crime, which have been engendered in the waters of this Dead Sea."

England, a country to which we are prone, with all our pretensions to republicanism, to look for examples after which to pattern, is the only country in Europe, truly civilized, that has no system for the general education of the people. It expends freely indeed, for *classes*, but not for the *whole*. As a consequence, there exists in striking contrast, the highest intelligence in the few, and the most debasing ignorance in the many. "A thirst for knowledge in a few, and a patronage of it by the government, which prompts them to invade the solitudes of either pole, and to break through the phalanx of disease and death that guards the head-springs of the Niger, is applauded, and its object pursued at immense expense, *while there are tens of thousands around who do not know whether the land of their nativity is an island or a continent.*" When we connect this statement with the official disclosures made of the condition of the factory population, and of the children in the mining districts, we are led to adopt the strong language of Mr Mann, and say, that "the Fejee islanders, the Caribs, or the most ferocious tribes of cannibals that prowl in the interior of Africa, thousands of miles from the confines of civilization, ought to send missionaries to England."

We are not to suppose, however, that there are no redeeming traits in the character of our national progenitor. There are many English hearts that feel deeply the existing evils, and some noble souls that have toiled manfully for a better state of things. And though Great Britain has planted colonies of convicts and malefactors in the islands of the ocean, and yet by her selfish institutions breeds them at home faster than she can convict and export them,—and though the established church is fostered by the State with an annual revenue of eight millions of pounds sterling, and embraces within its parochial territory thousands of persons arrived at manhood, "who never heard the name of Christ,"—we look confidently for a reform in the moral and educational condition of the people. Until such a reform is effected, our national pride need not take offence at any English traveller in the United States who writes "Notes" upon us "for general circulation."

In Scotland, the condition of education is much better, though the schools are far from being what they should be. Only about one-third part of the children in Scotland are educated in the parish schools. A portion of the rest are educated in private schools—but not all.

Mr Mann relates the following anecdote, on the authority of the Queen's Inspector of Schools in Scotland, as illustrative of the ignorance found among the laboring classes in some of the large towns. To eighteen young men, from 16 to 18 years of age, brought together for the purpose of giving them some rudiments of moral and religious instruction, the following question was put:—"Where was the birth-place of Jesus Christ?" Not one of them answered—all looked blank and stupid, and said nothing. At length, the interrogators observed the countenance of one of them lighted up, and thinking that he was ready to reply, the question was put directly to him, "Where was Jesus Christ born?" to which he answered, "*Paisley!*" —*Salem Observer.*

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"*You're my Prisoner.*"—Decidedly the best joke we have heard for some time past, was played off upon a constable in the western part of this State. He started out to arrest a person who had often evaded pursuit, but who, he was informed, was at that time engaged in a neighboring cornfield, The constable, wishing to take him by surprise, took a roundabout direction, scaling the sheds and fences until opposite, when "squatting low," he crawled stealthily along and at last pounced upon his victim, clenching him firmly around the waist, exclaiming, "You're my prisoner." Imagine his mortification, when upon a more careful inspection, his prisoner proved to be a *scare-crow.* —*Buffalo Gaz.*

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A Dutch member of the N. Y. Legislature being asked by one of his constituents, what they had done during the session, "Done? I know not vot de resht do: *I* make two hunder dollar," answered the honest Dutchman.

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*Cure for the Gout.*—Live upon sixpence a day, and earn it.—*Abernethy.*

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**PATENT CORN SHELLER.**

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

**WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.**

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of Cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

**DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.**

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

**HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.**

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb. 15.

**HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.**

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

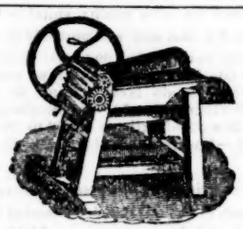
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



**GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.**

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

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21 School Street.